

THE BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
HIGGINS, LONG & CO.

TERMS:

One Year, (in advance)	\$14.00
Six Months, do	8.00
Three Months, do	5.00
One Week, do	0.50

OFFICE—Colonist Building, Government and Langley Streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

Legal Notices.

In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice,
V. I.
IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re Louis Augustus Bendixen, a Bankrupt,
and
In re John Frederick Tarte, a Bankrupt.

Wednesday, the 7th day of November, A.D. 1866.

HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH NEEDHAM,
The Chief Justice, has appointed Wednesday, the 21st day of November instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, James Bay, Victoria, a special examination of the several bankrupts above named.

Creditors who have not already presented their debts on or before the 21st day of November instant, before the Registrar of the Courts, previously to the examination of the Bankrupts, and appoint Creditors' Assignees, if deemed expedient.

ROBERT BISHOP,
Bastion street,
Solicitor to the Petitioners.

In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice
V. I.
IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re Charles Dupond, a Bankrupt.

NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE
named Bankrupts are requested to meet, at the office of the Registrar of the Courts, on the 21st instant, at THREE o'clock in the afternoon, to consider the proposition to name the Bankrupt herein, and for payment of the debts of the Bankrupt by instalments under the sanction of the Court.

ROBERT BISHOP, Solicitor,
Bastion street, Victoria,
Dated 9th November, 1866.

In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of
Vancouver Island,

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re William Henry Huskinson, a Bankrupt.

Wednesday, the 7th day of November, 1866.

THE BANKRUPT HAVING THIS
day given notice to his Examining Justice, His Honor the Chief Justice Joseph Needham, has appointed Wednesday, the 28th day of November instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, James Bay, Victoria, for the final examination of the Bankrupt and for the granting of his order of discharge.

ROBERT BISHOP,
Bastion street, Victoria,
Solicitor to the Petitioners.

In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice,
V. I.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re John Joseph McCredy, a Bankrupt.

Wednesday, the 7th November, A.D. 1866.

THE BANKRUPT HAVING THIS
day given notice to his Examining Justice, His Honor the Chief Justice Joseph Needham, has appointed Wednesday, the 28th day of November instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, James Bay, Victoria, for the final examination of the Bankrupt and for the granting of his order of discharge.

PAUL REED,
Solicitor to the Bankrupt.

In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice,
V. I.

DEED OF ASSIGNMENT.

25th of September, 1866.

WILLIAM PICKETT, of Victoria, Merchant,

To

William Robert Haynes Adamson, of Vic-

toria, Accountant.

ASSIGNS ALL HIS ESTATE AND EF-

FECTS comprising in a Schedule marked A, for the benefit of the Creditors of the said William Pickett, was filed for Registration, this 18th day of October, A. D., 1866, at the hour of 11:45 a.m.

RICHARD WOODS,
Acting Registrar.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Re Estate of William Henry Huskinson

IN BANKRUPTCY.

A DIVIDEND in the Estate (No. 3) of 2½ per cent, will be paid at the office of Messrs Weis & Schlesinger, Government Street, on and after the 31st day of October, 1866.

F. WEISSENBURGER,
JOHN WILKE,
Assignees.

oe301m North Pacific Times copy.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of S. ELSAS-
SER, who has made an Assignment for the benefit of
his Creditors—

NOTICE

A DIVIDEND in the Estate (No. 3) of 2½ per

cent, will be paid at the office of Messrs Weis & Schlesinger, Government Street, on and after the 31st

day of October, 1866.

L. LIND SAY,
Assignee.

oe27

FRUIT BASKET,
PEACH OFFERING,
PEARL,
GOLDEN CHARM,
IMPERIAL,
CAMELLIA.

Besides light pressed Natural Cigar of every de-

scription, also, by every steamer, invoices of

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS, in bad or

dry paid.

WELL & CO.,

226 Front Street.

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE FO-

llowing brands of half pounds, superior

to any in the market:

DAY & MARTIN'S

REAL JAPAN BLAKING!

97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON!

For affording nourishment and durability, to the

Leather it stands unrivaled.

Sold by all First Class Houses in British

Columbia and the Colonies

In Bottles and Tins at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each

CAUTION—D. & M. take the opportunity of

cautioning purchasers against SPURGEON'S IMPA-

TION POWDER, which is WINNUNATABLE, and the

LOZENGES NEW, AGREEABLE, and con-

venient manner of taking this medicine. Manufactured by

T MORSON & SON,

31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russel

Square, London,

And may be obtained at all respectable Chemis-

try and Storeskeepers.

GELATINE (Morton's Patent) MORSON'S

KREOSOTE.

And every description of Chemicals, and all new

Preparations carefully packed for shipment.

* See their Name and Trade Mark on all Pre-

parations.

Orders to be made payable in London.

ml

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 15.

VICTORIA, V. I., BRITISH COLUMBIA, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1866.

NO. 295.

Hotels, Saloons, &c.

For Sale—To Let—To Lease, &c.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE CHEAP

A PRESS,
A No 2 Washington Press—Hoof's Patent.

ALSO,
Founts of Minion and Bourgeois Type, etc., etc.

Apply at
THE COLONIST AND CHRONICLE OFFICE.

TO BE LET

WITH ENTRY IMMEDIATELY, THE

PARSAGE on Humboldt street, with large

Garden and Padlock adjoining, at a low rent. Apply to

the Church Wardens of the Cathedral.

THE WINES AND LIQUORS

Will be of first rate quality, and the Larder will be liberally supplied with the best that the market can furnish.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Every attention will be paid to guests in the Billiard Saloon, which will be rented, and the Hotel so conducted as to give general satisfaction.

PETER MATTHESSIEN, Proprietor,
Successor to Matthiessen & Co.

Date 8th September, 1866.

oe25

RE-OPENING

OF

Cleal's Restaurant,

DINING ROOMS

AND COFFEE SALOON

THE HOUSE IS TWO STORY, HARD

FINISHED and Papered, Bath Room and Water Tank, together with Stables, Wood shed, Kitchen House, &c.

Appt'y 1. J. McAFLAEE,
Chairman of the Victoria Road Commissioners.

oe25

For Sale.

100 PURE BREED SOUTH DOWN EWES

(in Lamb)

Six Rams

Two fine Bulls

Lot of 30, 4 year old Heifers, calved and to calve

in the Spring. Sheep and several Horses.

The Ewes and Rams are the finest in the Colony, thus

offering a great opportunity for breeders wishing to get

new blood and improve their Stock.

App'ty K. MCKENZIE, Swan Lake.

ALSO

Oak and Pine Cord Wood, delivered in Town.

TO LET—5 Stalls with small Cottage and Shop

on Rae street.

Apply to J. J. COCHRANE,
Government Street, Victoria.

oe25

Removal.

BY GRIMAUT & CO.,

Chemist to H. I. H. Prince Napoleon,

49 RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

NO MORE COD LIVER O

TO GOVERNMENT STREET, two doors from the Colonist and Chronicle Office, where he will continue his Boot and Shoe business.

GRIMAUT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSH RADISH

OF THE BEST MATERIALS AND WORKSHIP.

N B—REPAIRING done at shortest notice.

oe25

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE.

BY GRIMAUT & CO.,

Chemist to H. I. H. Prince Napoleon,

49 RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

THE GREAT PRACTICAL MEDICINE

FOR THE CURE OF DISEASES.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Tuesday Morning, November 27, 1866

TO ADVERTISERS.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance to insure insertion.

TO AGENTS.

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or the supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rates and no exception will in future be made to this rule.

THE BRITISH COLONIST IS THE ONLY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTRY THAT RECEIVES TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

The Peace of Europe.

The Napoleonic manifesto of the 17th of September affords ground for believing that if the peace of Europe depends upon the desire of France to destroy it, it will live as long as Napoleon himself; and the retirement from the French Ministry of Drouyn de L'Huys—who is known to have favored an armed intervention in favor of Austria—would appear to furnish additional assurance of the pacific intentions of France, and an earnest desire of Napoleon to pass the remainder of his eventful career in peace and harmony with all the world and the rest of mankind." Whatever may have been, at one time, the character of the negotiations between France and Prussia with regard to the cession of the Rhonish Provinces, it is certain that the refusal of Bismarck to yield an inch of German territory, completely changed the attitude of the French Government towards its German neighbor, and drew forth the manifesto to which we allude. No one can doubt that the Prussian Government will continue its efforts towards German unity with or without the consent of France; and even at this distance from the seat of the late war, no one can help observing that France now occupies quite a secondary position in the settlement of the affairs of continental Europe. A campaign of ten days' duration not only changed the map, but placed Prussia in the foremost rank of the continental powers. Should France, at any time, seek to interfere in the work of unity now going forward, she would be sure to bring on a fearful struggle that might end in her own discomfiture. If, however, she should not attempt to stay the proposed political changes, the Germans will soon enjoy the same national unity that has been perfected in England, Russia, France, and other countries. The same is the case with Italy. France cannot, much longer, without risking a general war, continue her interference in Italian affairs, while the withdrawal of the French Protectorate from the Pope will settle the complications in a month, and give Europe a more solid guarantee of peace than can be extracted from the professions contained in the manifesto. Napoleon's health is said to be failing; and it is therefore highly probable that he is more anxious to secure a continuance of his dynasty than to risk uncertain wars, the termination of which he may not live to see; and while at a more favorable juncture of circumstances he could hardly resist the temptation to risk a war for the reactivation of the French frontier, there are many reasons for believing that his present professions of peaceful designs are sincere.

Letter from "Tom Brown of Oxford."

Mr Hughes, M. P., and author of "Tom Brown at Oxford," has been engaged as the "own correspondent" of the New York Tribune in England. From among his recent epistles we select the following:

London, Sept. 10, 1866.

The arrival in England of Gov. Eyre, is creating a good deal of excitement; indeed, I should not wonder if the fight over him and his doings, which is almost sure to take place now, were to stir some of the depths of political and social life among us which have not been moved this many a year. Your readers have seen that on his landing at Southampton he was welcomed at a public dinner by several Tory Lords and municipal authorities, and—alas! that one should have to write it—by Charles Kingsley. The demonstration was not otherwise than feeble, in a political sense, as member of the House which is directly responsible to constituents was present. But other receptions are now being talked of in different parts of the kingdom, and a committee of noblemen and gentlemen has been formed to raise an "Eyre Defence Fund." It is curious how this test of the treatment of inferior races divides men in our time more keenly and subtly than any other. I never now can really depend on an Englishman's political faith until I know how he feels about this outbreak of ours in Jamaica. He may have talked and professed liberalism from his youth up, and honestly, too, but if he went wrong five years ago, in favor of the last now nineteen century power, with slavery for its corner stone, or if he is now shouting and swearing for Eyre, all his talk and professions are but a sounding brass and a tinkling symbol. I have no doubt, from all I gather from your journals, and from my American friends, that it is just the same with you. It is only two liberals, those in whom the faith, that all men are born free and equal, goes down deeper than their dinner, who can stand the notion of absolute equality before the law for all colors, either with you or us, and, to my mind, none others deserve the name. We shall see how the host master as regards present strength in your Fall elections, and in our Eyre and anti-Eyre demonstrations.

The foremost men on the wrong side with us, as yet are Carlyle, Ruskin, and Kingsley. Our people are calling them renegades, but this is not fair. The only one to whom the name can with even *prima facie* fairness be given, is Kingsley. Carlyle has been a power worshipper, and a despiser of freedom any time this 25 years. Reverend him as one does, and must, there is no denying this. Ruskin has been the captive of Carlyle's bow and spear for the last 10 years,

or nearly that. He is intensely clear, iron, and narrow; can never see more than one side, and is as bigoted a hero worshiper, both in the good and evil sense, as his great master. He is fond now of saying, "I am a King's man, not a mob's man," including tyrants in his term king, and people in his term mob. But Charles Kingsley has far more real popular sympathy in him at one time. I remember nearly twenty years ago, at one of a series of meetings of the leaders of our London workingmen, called by Mr Maurice and a lot of young lawyers and persons who were working with him, Kingsley making a speech in which he declared himself a Chartist, and gave his reasons, carrying the whole meeting enthusiastically with him. Three or four years later again, at the time of the first great exhibition, I remember him preaching his celebrated sermon on Freedom, equality and brotherhood, in a London pulpit, to which he had been specially invited by the incumbent, who rose up in the reading desk, scared, and made a protest against the doctrine and the preacher, the moment he had finished. Afterward he was one of the chief leaders among the Christian Socialists, and wrote constantly in their paper, and a series of tracts under the *nom de plume* of Parson Lot. One of his tracts in this series, called Cheap Clothes and Nasty, had a considerable reputation at the time, and deserved it. His early books, too, The Saint's Tragedy, Yeast and Alton Locke, had the true liberal ring in them. But, for all that, those who knew him best always said that his sympathies were at the bottom strongly aristocratic, and so it has proved. He was bred in a school where deference to mere rank was part of the creed. Moreover, his brother Henry, who was out in Australia during Eyre's exploring trips, came home a great admirer of the ex-Governor, and incurred his big brother after the Jamaican riot occurred—lastly, the Kingsley family owned West India property, and were great losers by the emancipation. Taking this all into consideration, I think one may regret very much the prominent part which he has thought fit to take in this matter, without fitting to it in this manner, without ceasing to respect and feel kindly toward a man who has done yeoman's service for the right at one time in his life.

On the other side the leading names on the Jamaica Committee are J. S. Mill, J. Bright and Goldwin Smith. The Buxtons have left the committee, thereby of course damaging it seriously, but themselves, I think, much more, on the ground that outrageously illegal and unrighteous as they deem Governor Eyre's conduct to have been, they cannot see their way to putting him on trial at home. A rich though not numerous section of the old anti-Slavery party here, have followed them, and it seems possible that their defection may make it impossible to raise the funds necessary to try Eyre for the illegal execution of Gordon. I cannot, however, myself doubt that they will be forthcoming. Meantime the press here is strongly depreciating the trial. There is in fact scarcely a paper except *The Star*, which has come out for putting the thing through. Even journals which were uniformly on the right side during your civil war, are giving an uncertain note, putting the case on a wrong issue, and vilifying the Jamaica Committee. *The Pall Mall Gazette*, for instance, which is generally sound on legal questions, has said that the nation will not allow "the burden of proof to lie on a British Governor; that in taking measures for the public safety he has not been actuated by malice, or by any feeling which the English law will construe as malice." Now the question of malice, on which it is thus attempted to ride, is just. It is alleged that Napoleon is already engaged in an action of intrigue for the annexation of Sardinia at home. Italy is not free of danger, however, as the financial condition of the country is not healthy.

NY, Nov. 20.—It is said that Moustier, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, is preparing notes on the Mexican question which will be conciliatory to the United States, and will not object to recognition of the Juarez Government.

Preparations for the evacuation of Rome by the French troops, will be finally completed on the 1st of December.

New York, Nov. 12.—The *Herald's* foreign correspondent says citizens of Florence are certain Italy will have Rome, and that the end of the temporal power of the Pope is just. It is alleged that Napoleon is already engaged in an action of intrigue for the annexation of Sardinia at home. Italy is not free of danger, however, as the financial condition of the country is not healthy.

NY, Nov. 13.—A Berlin letter, dated Oct. 28th, says the Pope has been informed by Napoleon that France will uphold his temporal power, and re-occupy Rome in case of rebellion or invasion.

New York, Nov. 21.—By mail, we learn that Russia has formally annexed the territory of Jaxkend, in Central Asia.

London, Nov. 12.—Vague rumors are afloat that Maximilian has been offered the crown of Holland under certain restrictive terms.

The Pope has concluded to reside in Malta if forced to quit Rome.

The rebel bondholders are about to bring their claims to the notice of the British Government as a set off against the Alabama claims.

It is reported that when the French troops evacuate Rome the Romans will immediately vote in favor of annexation.

Only four votes were received in all Venetia against annexation.

Pruess has purchased the American monitor Dundenburg for \$1,600,000.

John Bright in Dublin made a speech contending that the only issue is whether Gordon in a district where the civil law was in force, and his transfer to a district under martial law, was not an illegal act. If illegal, the higher the position of the offender the more needful is it that the Executive Government here should not be afraid to screen him by refusing to proceed against him. The matter is very serious, and I cannot but hope that the Jamaica Committee will be successful.

The Reformation movement gathers weight and strength daily, Liverpool and Manchester are following the example of Birmingham, and there will be monster meetings at each of these places in the course of the month. The League is very indignant at the refusal of Chief Justice Cockburn to reappoint Mr Beales, their president, revising barrister for Middlesex. The reason given by the Chief Justice is that, however impartial Mr Beales may be in his judicial capacity, it is not to be supposed that the Conservative party will be likely to him to be so, and that it is therefore out of the question that he should be the person by whom the lists of voters in the metropolitan districts shall be settled. One very sorry so good a man as Mr Beales should suffer, but it is clear that the Chief Justice could do no otherwise.

John Dallas, afterward Lord Chief Justice in Gen. Picton's case, was tried for signing an order for the torture of a colored girl in Trinidad, which had been recently taken from Spain, and of which he was Governor. He urged again and again that there was no evidence to prove the most remote suspicion of malice, and again and again Lord Ellenborough, the judge who was trying the case, interrupted him, with you cannot go into this, Mr Dallas. The act, if unlawful, is presumed by our law to be malicious. The argument you are now stating would be of the highest importance if urged in mitigation of punishment, but to the question of guilty or not guilty it is wholly irrelevant—(State Trials, vol. 30, pp. 483-4.) The Jamaica Committee contend that the only issue is whether the seizure of Gordon in a district where the civil law was in force, and his transfer to a district under martial law, was not an illegal act. If illegal, the higher the position of the offender the more needful is it that the Executive Government here should not be afraid to screen him by refusing to proceed against him. The matter is very serious, and I cannot but hope that the Jamaica Committee will be successful.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons having claims against Messrs. Openheimer & Co., of Yale, William Creek and Fisherfield, B.C., are required to make a statement of the same to the undersigned, at our office, before the 20th inst., or they will be deprived of the last dividend.

DAVID LEENEY,
F. WEISSENBERGER,
Trustees,
Victoria, V.I., Nov. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED GROCERS AND Provision Dealers in this city beg to inform our customers and the public that from the 1st November next, and until further notice, we have agreed to close our respective shops AT 7 P.M., **EVERY SATURDAY EVENING**.

W. WILSON & MURRAY, WILSON & RICKMAN,
F. E. WEISSENBERGER, F. CORBIN,
Victoria, V.I., Oct. 29, 1866.

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FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, I will transact but a commission business, acting as agent, and purchasing and selling goods for other parties.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to, and the best care given to the sale of goods consigned to me.

L. HOTELIER,
Agent and Commission Merchant,
Victoria, V.I., Nov. 1st, 1866.

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A GENERAL MEETING OF THE above named Company will be held at the office of the undersigned, on Friday, November 20, at 2 P.M., to receive the report of the Liquidator, and audit the accounts.

THOMAS ALLAN,
Liquidator,
Government street, near Broughton, Victoria, V.I., Oct. 23, 1866.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY A DEED dated the 20th day of October, A. D. 1866, HENRY SIMPSON of Compton, Esq., L. T. and T. TRIMBLE, now deceased, and wife, and their children, made in favour of his widow, and to be held in trust for her benefit, a book-keeper, absolutely to be applied and administered for the benefit of his creditors, in like manner as if he had at the date thereof been duly adjudged Bankrupt.

JAMES BURNS, Attorney.

WILLIAM GEORGE PEARTHUR, Solicitor, Masonic Hall, Government street, near Broughton, Victoria, V.I., Oct. 26, 1866.

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Vinegar, gls, Assorted Fruits, Jams and
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No. 24, in BulkCURRANTS--
In blbs and hf cs, Fine QualityROBINSON'S
Patent Groats
Patent Barley

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BULK ALE--

Allsopp's, in blbs, Bass' XXX, in blbs

BOTTLED PORTER--

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Foreign Stout, in pts and qts, R. Porter & Co's Extra Stout, qts, Friend's Stout, pts and qts, Barclay Perkins' Stout, pts and qts, Allsopp's Stout, pts and qts

OLD TOM

Swaine Board's in cs and blk

GENEVA,

Greenes and J.R. J.D. K. Z.

SCOTCH WHISKEY,

Camlachie, Campbeltown, |Lasset, Islay
and fine Blend, in cs and blk

IRISH WHISKEY,

Dalby & Co's fine, in blk

PORT WINE,

Hooper's, Ronaldson, Sandeman's, Gould
Campbell's

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN,

Ronaldson's, in cs and blk, Hooper's
in blk

REGATTAS—Drills, Ticking

TOWELS—Russia, Crash, hemmed, White
Linen Huckaback, hemmed, Diaper
hemmed

GLASS CLOTHS—Hemmed

MANTLES AND JACKETS—A large assort-
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IRISH LINEN

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LAME'S WOOL UNDERCLOTHING*

BLUE, GREY, AND RED SERGE SHIRTS
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A Delightful Effervescent Salino & Aperient,
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